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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHRONICLES OF VIKTOR HOSHKEVYCH (1860—1928)

*In the article an attempt to comprehensively cover the chronology of the archaeological activity of the well-known local historian, archaeologist and founder of the first museum in Kherson, Viktor Ivanovych Hoshkevych (1860—1928) is presented. His scientific path from a student of the Faculty of History of the Kyiv University to an archaeologist is traced. It is proposed to divide the intellectual biography of the scientist into several nominal stages for a more systematic presentation of the material. Special attention was paid to his scientific and publishing activities and participation in scientific societies. This article is an English-language and updated version of one of the chapters of the monograph by A. V. Shevchenko (Шевченко 2023).*

*Key words:* V. I. Hoshkevych, archaeology, Southern Ukraine, Archaeological Museum of the Kherson Provincial Statistical Committee, Kherson Historical and Archaeological Museum.

The beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is characterised by the prosperity of regional local history and regional archaeology within the framework of modern Southern Ukraine. In the Kherson region, this flourishing is inextricably linked with the name of V. I. Hoshkevych (1860—1928) (fig. 1), an archaeologist and the founder of the first museum in Kherson. The study on the scholar's intellectual biography has been recently published (Шевченко 2023). The current article is a further study of the topic covered in one of the chapters of this monograph. Of course, it is impossible to investigate this within the limits of one publication, therefore, in our research we aim to reproduce the chronology of Hoshkevych's archaeological activity, only partially examining his social, political and museum affairs.

The historiography of V. I. Hoshkevych's archaeological activity can be divided into three stages. The first one — “early historiography” (chronologically until 1928), is characterised by its source nature, descriptivity, factuality, because the

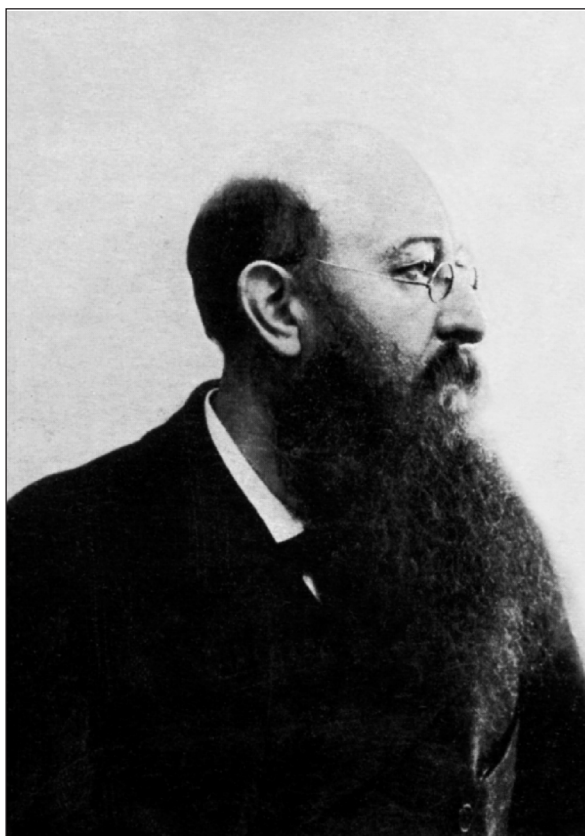


Fig. 1. Viktor Ivanovych Hoshkevych (1860—1928)

authors were his contemporaries and personally or in absentia acquainted the researcher. In particular, these are the works of archaeologist V. Z. Zavytnevych, Cambridge University professor E. Minns (Minns 1913, p. 145, 375, 376), professor of the department of Byzantine philology of the Imperial Novorossiysk University S. D. Papadimitriou (Пападимитриу 1912; 1915), etc.

The second period of research (1928—1991) can be described as reaching the level of scientific generalisations. V. I. Hoshkevych's activity is presented in fragments in the works of Soviet researchers, despite his prominent place in the history of national archaeology and museum affairs. The greatest contribution to the study of the work of V. I. Hoshkevych in view of his archaeological achievements was made by his adopted daughter

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Iryna Fabrytsius. She continued her father's work in creating an archaeological map of Kherson region, territorially expanding research to the entire Northern Black Sea coast (Фабрициус 1951). In addition, the results of V. I. Hoshkevych's research were presented in the works of archaeologists who continued to develop those areas of archaeological research initiated by the researcher in Southern Ukraine. In 1977, M. I. Abikulova and M. P. Olenkovskiy made archaeological excavations of the Tiahyn Fortress, started by V. I. Hoshkevych in 1914 (Оленковський 2007, с. 15-16). Among the diaspora scholars, V. I. Kedrovskiy, a member of the Ukrainian Central Rada and a colonel in the UPR (Ukrainian People's Republic) army (Кедровський 1966) and the other public figure of the UPR Ілко Borshchak (І. К. Barshak) (Борщак 1946) wrote about V. I. Hoshkevych.

The third, modern stage of research (since 1990s) is primarily related to the intensification of the study of V. I. Hoshkevych and his family life and work in Kherson region. In 1990, on the centenary of the founding of the Archaeological Museum of the Kherson Provincial Statistical Committee (now the Kherson Regional Local History Museum), a conference "Problems of Archaeology of the Northern Black Sea Coast" was held. The conference resulted in three collections of scientific papers published in 1990. Among them, several publications were devoted to certain aspects of archaeological activities of the museum's founder V. I. Hoshkevych, including articles by V. P. Vylkova (ВЫЛКОВА 1990) and I. L. Aleksieieva (Алексеева 1990).

In 1991 another collection of articles "Problems of Archaeology of the Northern Black Sea Coast" was published by V. H. Mironov (Миронов 1991) and V. A. Kraiev, where the museum activity of V. I. Hoshkevych was partially studied (Краев 1991).

In 1993, researchers of the Kherson Regional Universal Scientific Library named after Oles Honchar created the first scientific and auxiliary bibliographic index on V. I. Hoshkevych's life and work (Дибя, Мокрицька 1993).

In the late 1990's — early 2000's S. H. Vodotyka (Водотика 1998) and V. B. Puvorogovych (Пиворович 2004) devoted their articles to the biography of the scientist; biographical information about the archaeologist is in the directory of M. P. Olenkovskiy "Outstanding Kherson archaeologists: a bibliographic guide" (Оленковський 2000).

Modern historians, who have continued his search, are analysing V. I. Hoshkevych's

archaeological research. Among them are the Director of the "Kamianska Sich" National Historical Park A. I. Lopushynskiy (Лопушинський 2016) and researchers of the Tiahyn Fortress D. R. Kobaliia (Кобалия 2018) and S. O. Biliaieva (Біляєва 2018). In addition, in 2023, Andrii Lopushynskiy published an article in which he explored the archaeological activities of the scientist during his student years when he still lived in Kyiv (Лопушинський 2023).

Some facts of V. I. Hoshkevych's museum activity during his work as the Secretary of the Kherson Provincial Statistical Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the KhPSC") and subordination of the museum of antiquities to the Kherson Provincial Academic Archival Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the KhPAAC") are highlighted in I. Yu. Sinkevych's articles (Сінкевич 2000; 1999). Museologists M. I. Abikulova and A. V. Kostenko in their works (Костенко, Абікулова 2016; Костенко 2018; 2016a; 2015a; 2015b; 2015c; 2015d; 2015e; 2015g; 2014a; 2014b) investigated the stages and peculiarities of the formation of the Kherson Museum of Antiquities collection.

The first relatively thorough biography of the archaeologist was presented in the article by N. V. Karmazina "Researcher of antiquities of the South of Ukraine: V. I. Hoshkevych (1860—1928)" (Кармазіна 2013). The genealogy of the Hoshkevych family has been studied by A. V. Shevchenko (Шевченко 2016a; 2016c; 2021a; 2021b; Костенко, Шевченко 2016; 2017a; 2017b), A. V. Kostenko (Костенко 2015f; 2016a; 2018; Костенко, Шевченко 2016; 2017a; 2017b), Ye. H. Sinkevych (Сінкевич 2019).

A. Shevchenko studied the social and political activities and political views of Hoshkevych as the chief editor of the *Yug* (South — in English, hereinafter — *Yuh*) newspaper (Шевченко 2015; 2016b; Shevchenko 2015).

The figure of V. I. Hoshkevych is one of the main ones in the history of the Kherson region, his public, museum and scientific activities are mentioned in most generalising works (fig. 2). However, the data of the work indicate the discreteness of the study of Hoshkevych's activities, which makes it necessary to study it more comprehensively. Building a certain chronology of the scientist's archaeological activity should become an important step for further research.

The methodological basis of our research was the use of the "intellectual biography" model. The theoretical and methodological foundations



Fig. 2. V. I. Hoshkevych in his mother's apartment in Kherson (circa 1909)

of this area of “intellectual history” were laid by French researchers P. Nora and F. Arie. Today they have already been sufficiently implemented in Ukrainian historiography (see: Шевченко 2023, p. 23-26 with lit.).

In our study we used a well-tested methodological scheme of “intellectual biography”, proposed by V. M. Andrieiev (Андреев 2010). This allowed to present the role of V. I. Hoshkevych in the scientific circle of contemporaries, as well as the perception by historians and archaeologists of the results of his research in the scientific discourse of national archaeology.

Due to the main areas of intellectual activity of V. I. Hoshkevych and the possibility of their implementation in a particular sociocultural environment, the basis for periodisation was a set of criteria: general historical context, change of political regimes, priority areas of scientific and social activities, status in the scientific environment and official positions, geographical location and links with scientific institutions. His life path can be divided into two main periods: “Kyiv” and “Kherson.” However, the most important criterion in highlighting the

periods of Viktor Ivanovych's intellectual biography during his stay in the Kherson region was his public, scientific and scientific-organisational work on the creation, and development of the Kherson Museum and filling its archaeological collection.

The first stage — “Kyiv” (1882—1890) — includes the beginnings of the formation of personality in the family, the study of V. I. Hoshkevych at the St. Vlodymyr's Kyiv University, where the first circle of intellectual connections of the scientist with the leading historians of that time had been formed. Historians V. B. Antonovych and M. I. Petrov had a special influence on the formation of the democratic and Ukrainophile socio-political and scientific views of V. I. Hoshkevych in this period.

The second stage (1890—1928) was “Kherson”, during which V. I. Hoshkevych was recognised as a scholar, an organiser of science, museum affairs and as a public figure. According to the problem-chronological principle, within this stage we distinguish several periods:

I. The beginning of scientific and social activity (1890—1905). At that time he worked as the Sec-

retary of the KPSC and had began his scientific activity in the South of Ukraine. Namely at that time the social establishment of V. I. Hoshkevych in the new region had taken place along with the expansion of his network of scientific communications, in particular, with the Odesa Society of History and Antiquities (the OSHA), which he joined in 1896. Despite the fact that the main activity of V. I. Hoshkevych was bureaucratic, having made a number of archaeological surveys and excavations of mounds, he had begun to study the ancient history of Southern Ukraine. The results of these studies are published in the work “Treasures and Antiquities” of the Kherson province. At the same time, Viktor Ivanovych conducted an active social and political activity, publishing the first private newspaper in the city *Yuh (South)* (1898—1907), which became the only alternative media in the Kherson region. However, the most significant achievement of the intellectual at that time was the founding in 1890 of the KhPSC — the first museum in Kherson.

II. “Shifting the emphasis in the life strategies of V. I. Hoshkevych” (1905—1909) — the curtailment of public activity in connection with the events and defeat of the First Russian Revolution and the focus on scientific and scientific-organisational work. This period is associated with the establishment of the Archaeological Museum of the KhPAAC as a scientific and educational centre of intellectual life of the Kherson region.

III. “The Peak of V. I. Hoshkevych’s Intellectual Biography” (1909—1917) — being the Head of the Kherson City Museum of Antiquities and Fine Arts, it is the culmination of his scientific work. With the growth of the museum’s collection and its recognition as a serious scientific institution, Viktor Ivanovych’s intellectual ties expanded due to international communications. Gradually, the scientist became one of the leading archaeologists and researchers of the mounds of the southern region of Ukraine. At the same time, studying ancient, medieval and Cossack monuments, he widened his scientific interests and enriched his scientific achievements.

IV. “Soviet” stage (1917—1927), associated with the new socio-political living conditions during the establishment of the Soviet state. This was perhaps the most difficult time in the life of V. I. Hoshkevych. The aggravation of the political situation and the famine of 1921—1923 put the museum and the scientist at the edge of extinction limits. Due to his deteriorating health, the researcher could no longer continue his active scientific

activity and focused all his intellectual and vital forces on the preservation of the museum.

Despite V. I. Hoshkevych’s multi-vector activity, in our article we still plan to dwell on the chronicles of his archaeological activity, only partially touching on his museum work.

### ***Kyiv stage: V. Hoshkevych’s first scientific steps***

V. I. Hoshkevych was born in Kyiv on March 9 (21), 1860. Like his brothers, he received a theological primary education. However, in clerical data of his father, priest Ivan Hoshkevych, there is information that Viktor had studied remotely: “*he studies at home, but is enrolled in the Kyiv-Podil theological school*”<sup>1</sup> (Клірові...1869, с. 91). Viktor Ivanovych began his higher education at the Kyiv Theological Seminary. After completing theological studies in 1881, he entered the Physics and Mathematics Faculty of the St. Volodymyr’s University. However, at the second year of the university, he changed his specialty and transferred to the Faculty of History and Philology.

In 1881, V. I. Hoshkevych married K. O. Bakanovska (1864 — ?), and a year later the couple gave birth to a daughter, Kateryna. In order to provide for his young family, V. I. Hoshkevych, in parallel with his studies, worked as a calculator at the University’s astronomical observatory from 1880 to 1883, and from 1882 he was a writer and out-of-staff correspondent for several Kyiv newspapers (Костенко, Шевченко 2017а, с. 65).

During his studies at the university, V. I. Hoshkevych became close to several lecturers. V. B. Antonovych (1834—1908) exerted the greatest influence on the formation of the public position of the young historian. In fact, from the beginning of his studies, V. I. Hoshkevych had entered the so-called “Kyiv School of Historians” of V. B. Antonovych, where students studied the history of Ukraine in parallel with the official University course (Кедровський 1966, с. 58-59). Learning process with V. B. Antonovych especially influenced his populist ideas, based on the principles of the “Ukrainian form” of European democracy.

In 1884, the University administration paid attention to V. Antonovych’s student club. Most likely, this happened because of the organisation of students’ protests in Kyiv that year. Students’ worries, fuelled by the approval of a new

<sup>1</sup> Hereinafter translated from Ukrainian and Russian by A. V. Shevchenko.

“reactionary” statute, which to a certain extent cancelled the autonomy of universities, for example allowing the appointment of teachers “from above” without a proper academic degree, erupted after the celebration of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the University on September 8, 1884. The reason for the protest actions was the ban of the University administration to choose the managing staff of the celebration by organising a student meeting, therefore they were appointed independently. As a result, students attacked the rector’s apartment and sabotaged the work of the educational institution. Immediately after that, the administration decided to close the University by January 15, 1885 and expel 150 students (Бухбіндер 1930). V. I. Hoshkevych, who was expelled from the third year of the University, was among them.

Expulsion from the university did not stop the scientist, who continued to study history and archaeology in his spare time. As a result of informal meetings organised by V. B. Antonovych, V. I. Hoshkevych managed to form a circle of first intellectual contacts, which included historian and public figure M. S. Hrushevskiy, archaeologist V. H. Liaskoronskyi, professor of art history A. V. Prakhov, collector S. L. Drozdov, professor of archaeography M. I. Petrov, archaeologist Volodymyr Zavitnevych and many others.

The professor of the Kyiv Theological Academy, archaeographer, historian and ethnographer M. I. Petrov (1840—1921) supported Hoshkevych’s scientific potential. Perhaps M. I. Petrov brought young Viktor to the circle of his friend V. B. Antonovych. Being a graduate and then a teacher of the Kyiv Theological Academy, M. I. Petrov was well acquainted with V. I. Hoshkevych’s father, I. A. Hoshkevych, who taught a number of disciplines there (Костенко 2015a, c. 139). Although Mykola Petrov was not officially a teacher of V. I. Hoshkevych, informally he was his friend and mentor. It is known from the scientists’ correspondence that throughout their lives Hoshkevych and M. I. Petrov kept in touch and shared scientific achievements (Гошкевич 1890b; 1891).

In 1872, M. I. Petrov supported the idea of P. H. Lebedyntsev and V. B. Antonovych and was an active participant in the process of creating the Church-Archaeological Museum of the Kyiv Theological Academy. It is known from archival materials that M. I. Petrov actively involved his student, V. I. Hoshkevych, in the systematisation of the museum’s collections. In the report on the

activities of the Church-Archaeological Society for 1889 there are noted some changes in the placement of museum exhibits made by M. I. Petrov and V. I. Hoshkevych. Although it is not known what kind of work was made in the museum, thus, O. V. Stavniuk, a researcher of M. I. Petrov’s activities, believes that the reorganisation is connected with the systematisation and editing of the new museum guide, and as a result, a certain revision of the structure of the museum space itself (Ставнюк 2019, с. 164). V. I. Hoshkevych would successfully use the museum experience gained during several years of working with M. I. Petrov in the future by founding his own museum in Kherson region.

In parallel with the museum affairs, V. I. Hoshkevych became actively interested in archaeology. V. Z. Zavitnevych (1853—1927), a lecturer at the Kyiv Theological Academy, played the most important role in the formation of the young archaeologist. Most likely, V. Z. Zavitnevych and V. I. Hoshkevych met during informal meetings at V. Antonovych’s place. In 1884, V. Z. Zavitnevych began working as an assistant professor at the Department of History of the Kyiv Theological Academy, and during the same period, together with V. B. Antonovych, he made archaeological excavations of mounds in Central Ukraine. In the summer of 1888, V. I. Hoshkevych for the first time took part in an archaeological expedition headed by V. Z. Zavitnevych in the Cherkasy County of the Kyiv Province. In the note to the “Moscow Archaeological Society” that is stored in the archive of the Manuscript Institute of the V. I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine, regarding the compilation of an archaeological map and information about excavations and barrows in the vicinity of the village Kosochof of the Cherkasy County, among other things, there is information about V. I. Hoshkevych’s participation in this expedition (Гошкевич, Завидович 1889). At that time, V. I. Hoshkevych became a member of the Kyiv Church-Archaeological Society and during the following year was engaged in archival research work in the library of the Kyiv Theological Academy. With the help of his mentor M. I. Petrov, V. I. Hoshkevych managed to research numerous documents about the land ownership of Kyiv monasteries: “*Thanks to the kindness of professor Petrov, I had the opportunity to research these archival materials; although my work is far from being finished, it can already be said that the named systematic material is interesting for the local history*” (Гошкевич 1890a, с. 228).

On September 18, 1889, V. I. Hoshkevych disclosed the results of his exploration in a report at a meeting of the Kyiv Church-Archaeological Society, namely the location of the Kyiv prince Semen Olelkovych's (1420—1470) castle ruins in 1454—1470 and the chronicle city Horodets: “Currently it is a pleasure to share with the society the discovery of the precise identification of the place on which, without any doubt, stood the court and a castle of Prince Symeon Olelkovych, who ruled Kyiv in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century and rebuilt the cathedral church of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra” (Гошкевич 1890а, с. 228). As a proof of the results of his investigation, V. I. Hoshkevych quoted 16 documents of different periods, which testified to the location of the castle on the left bank of the Hnylisha River, one of the tributaries of the Chortoryi River (the modern name of the Desenka River) (opposite Kyiv) near Vyhurivshchyna village. In 1890, the results of V. I. Hoshkevych's research were published in the monthly journal *Pratsi Kyivskoi dukhovnoi akademii* (*Proceedings of the Kyiv Theological Academy* — in English) (Гошкевич 1890а).

Archaeological exploration in the indicated area, made by V. I. Hoshkevych and V. Z. Zavitnevych, confirmed the presence of the settlement remains. Although the ruins of the castle have not been preserved, the high ramparts of the hillfort on which it stood were found. In 1891, in his speech at a meeting of the Historical Society named after Nestor the Chronicler, V. Z. Zavitnevych said: “Checking these data at the place revealed that on the left bank of the Dnipro River, opposite Kyiv, there is really an earthen trench, the topographical position of which completely coincides with the information of the written sources. Upon further study of the historical fate of this trench, it became clear that it appears already on the first pages of our chronicles under the name “Horodets” (Завитневич 1891, с. 134).

However, scientific success did not affect the scientist's personal life. A few years after the University scandal, V. I. Hoshkevych divorced K. O. Bakanovska (the daughter stayed with her). The reason for the divorce was, most likely, the family's financial problems. After all, taking into account the researcher's Ukrainophile ideas, he made concessions to his principles and even worked as a correspondent for the Ukrainophobic newspaper “Kyianyn” (“Kyiv citizen” in English). In addition, according to the memories of his daughter Kateryna, the



Fig. 3. V. I. Hoshkevych and V. A. Fabrytsius

family lived quite modestly in a cramped two-room apartment in the same building where the editorial office of *Kievlіanin* was located (Фуллер 2009, с. 61). During this period, Viktor Ivanovych became close to the wife of the Kyiv scientist-astronomer V. I. Fabrytsius (1845—1895) — V. A. Fabrytsius, who already had three children: Fedir, Iryna, and Leonid. However, they met during Viktor Ivanovych's work at the astronomical observatory in 1881—1883, and it is symbolic that it was in 1882 when Varvara Amosivna's daughter Iryna was born.

However, the greatest meaning of his life was scientific work. Perhaps due to the “family scandal” in V. I. Hoshkevych's family or because of financial difficulties, in 1890 he responded to the offer of his brother M. I. Hoshkevych to move to Kherson (Костенко, Шевченко 2017а, с. 65).

In April 1890, Viktor Ivanovych received an official invitation from the provincial board to perform the duties of the secretary of the KhPSC (Кармазіна 2013, с. 62). V. A. Fabrytsius (fig. 3), who was still married, moved to Kherson together with V. I. Hoshkevych with her children.

Thus, the moving was facilitated by a complex of personal and family reasons and the search for new opportunities for self-realisation.

#### ***The Kherson stage: the beginning of V. I. Hoshkevych's scientific and social activities in Southern Ukraine (1890—1905)***

The new stage began in the scientific life of the thirty-year-old scholar in 1890, with the moving to Kherson. Nominally, his scientific activity during

this period can be divided into two directions: museum work and archaeological research. Viktor Ivanovych began to work on the first direction a few months after moving to a new city, starting the process of creating a museum. The history of the establishment of the first collection of the Kherson Museum has become almost legendary.

The head of the KhPSC, in which Viktor Ivanovych worked as a secretary, was the governor S. V. Oliva (1844—1909). In one of the letters to M. I. Petrov dated by April 19, 1891, V. I. Hoshkevych, characterising the leader, wrote that “*the new governor of Kherson, “not a bookworm”, instructed me to write [...] a handwritten report for the sovereign*” (Гошкевич 1891, арк. 1). From the context of the letter, it is clear that the report was partly devoted to the investigation of the activities of the religious (Protestant) movement of *Stundists* in the province: “*I had to, among other things, touch on the issue of Stundists, which is serious for the province. I have already collected and processed the materials*” (Гошкевич 1891, арк. 1). *Stundism* was a fairly common phenomenon in the South of the Russian Empire in the 19th century, which spread as a result of the influence of German colonists on the local population. In a letter to M. I. Petrov, V. I. Hoshkevych asked, if it was possible, to send him books about the historical connection between the Germans and the local *Stundists* (Гошкевич 1891, арк. 1).

While carrying out similar orders of the governor, in particular, looking for materials, V. I. Hoshkevych accidentally found a broken antique amphora with the master’s stamp in the attic of the office. Later, the scientist found out that such “junk” had been sent to the discretion of the provincial leadership for many years, which ordered it to be carried to the roof. From that time, V. I. Hoshkevych began to assemble his own collection, which in 1893 he officially named the “Archaeological Museum of the Kherson Provincial Statistical Committee”, which included 1000 items. The exhibits were stored in the scientist’s house in a chest specially purchased for this purpose. The history of the creation of the museum was described by V. I. Hoshkevych in one of his publications in the newspaper *Yuh* (1905), which he symbolically called “Junk” due to the accusations of detractors (Гошкевич 1905).

For a while, museum affairs, like archaeology, was just a hobby for the scientist, which he had to combine with the work of a statistician. On February 11, 1895, the governor Mykhailo Viesolkin (1842—

1897) appointed V. I. Hoshkevych as a senior official on special assignments under the Kherson governor, retaining his position as secretary of the KhPSC. The position of an official on special assignments was quite prestigious and involved reporting to the governor personally. Historian A. V. Kostenko very aptly and satirically describes the social significance of the position held by V. I. Hoshkevych with a quote by M. V. Gogol from the novel *Nevsky Prospekt*: “*those whom a favourable fate bestowed with the blessed position of an official on special assignments*” (Костенко 2015а, с. 141).

The numerical advantage in the exposition of the V. I. Hoshkevych Archaeological Museum was occupied by finds from the scientist’s archaeological explorations and excavations. Having moved to the southern region, V. I. Hoshkevych immediately began to actively conduct archaeological explorations, calling them “excursions along the sands of the left bank of the Dnipro River” (Гошкевич 1905). V. I. Hoshkevych received the first Archaeological Excavation Permit (no. 540) for an archaeological expedition to Oleshky and Hola Prystan towns of the Tavriia province in 1892, but for unknown reasons the excavations were not held (Императорская... 2009, с. 39). Therefore, the first expedition led by V. I. Hoshkevych took place in 1893 (Archaeological Excavation Permit no. 699) in Dymivka village. The results of the field research are stored in the repository of the Imperial Archaeological Commission of the Manuscript Department of the Scientific Archives of the Institute of History of Material Culture of the Russian Academy of Sciences: V. I. Hoshkevych’s diary no. 1, drawings and photos of finds (Открытый... 1895). The archaeological commission allocated 100 rubles for these excavations. The archaeologist investigated 17 burial mounds of the Bronze Age. The main scientific result of the excavations was the studying of burial methods, most likely of the Cimmerians. From the researcher’s diary no. 1, it is known that as a result of the excavations, several flint tips, pottery, a copper awl and eight human bones were found (Гошкевич 1903, с. 107-108).

From the materials presented in the repository of the Imperial Archaeological Commission, it is known that during 1895—1896 V. I. Hoshkevych was issued two Archaeological Excavation Permits to conduct excavations. The first Permit no. 551 was issued by order, in relation with the discovery of an underground mine near Novo-Petrivka village (Императорская...2009, с. 49). And the second — no. 1079 was issued for excavations in 1895—

1896 of the monuments of the Kherson and Tavriia Provinces. V. I. Hoshkevych was given 330 rubles for the organisation of the work for two years (Императорская... 2009).

As a result of the expedition of 1895, five burial mounds of the Bronze Age were investigated in Kherson region: three near Arkhanhelske village and two near the estate of M. I. Blazhkov in the of Kamianka village (Гошкевич 1903, с. 107-108).

The mound near Arkhanhelske village (on the Inhulets River) was known among local residents as the “Buzyniana mohyla” (“Elderberry grave”), it was surrounded by three smaller mounds. An underground passage led to the largest mound, which testified to the robbing of the burial by treasure hunters. As a result of research, human skeletons were found; some deceased were in a “sitting position”, and there were a considerable number of remains of buried animals. There were almost no material, except for a few small jugs (Гошкевич 1903, с. 109).

As a result of excavations in the estate of M. I. Blazhkov (1859—1919), the scholar discovered the burial of two people. The materials were transferred by the landowner to the archaeological museum for studying (Гошкевич 1903, с. 86). Relations between the archaeologist V. I. Hoshkevych and M. I. Blazhkov, who held the position of Kherson mayor from 1909 to 1917, had been friendly throughout their lives. It is interesting that M. I. Blazhkov, like V. I. Hoshkevych, was expelled from the Kyiv University after the student riots of 1884. It is possible that they were acquainted even before V. I. Hoshkevych moved to Kherson. Later, M. I. Blazhkov played a crucial role in Viktor Ivanovych’s Cossack studies, as a part of the former Kamianska Sich was located on the territory of M. I. Blazhkov’s estate.

V. I. Hoshkevych quite often conducted excavations on the private lands of Kherson landowners. After all, the scientist could not send the results of these studies to the Imperial Archaeological Commission, but with the permission of the owner, left them in the museum. In particular, in 1899, V. I. Hoshkevych investigated three burial mounds on the territory of the estate of P. M. Trubetskyi, near Kozatske village (Гошкевич 1903, с. 87). And in 1902, M. Vysotskyi in his father’s estate in Liubomyr Volost under the guidance of V. I. Hoshkevych investigated ten mounds (Гошкевич 1903, с. 88). Some of the finds from these excavations were transferred to the archaeological museum.

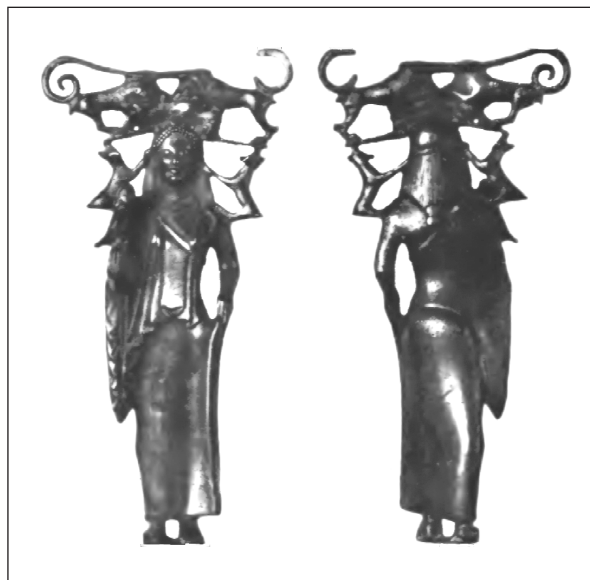


Fig. 4. A bronze handle of a mirror in the form of a statuette depicting the ancient Greek goddess Cybele (Minns 1913, p. 23)

In 1896, V. I. Hoshkevych excavated four barrows in Kherson, three of which were robbed. One of them, located between Husakov’s and Chornobaiev’s estates, was investigated (near modern Chornobaivka village).

In March 1896, a bronze statuette (fig. 4) from one of the robbed barrows, brought to the museum by Eduard Schults for identification, accidentally came to V. I. Hoshkevych. After sifting through the soil thrown away by treasure hunters near the mound, the scientist found the remains of skeletons, iron and bronze arrows, fragments of two clay vessels and fragments of a bronze mirror. After research, the researcher was able to determine the purpose of the statuette, which was the handle of this mirror. Modern science attributes this work to the Ionian school of art. The scholar described its appearance as follows: “The statuette is the best of all finds, depicting the goddess Cybele in a chiton and a short cloak; with her left hand she is supporting her chiton, and in her right she is holding a bird with a human face. On her head there are lions killing a bull, and two quadrupeds are fighting on her shoulders” (Гошкевич 1903, с. 44). Viktor Ivanovych sent the statuette and other finds to the Hermitage for studying.

In the same year, the caretaker of the County hospital I. Ya. Stempkovskyi, under the leadership of V. I. Hoshkevych, conducted excavations in the Tyraspol County (Гошкевич 1903, с. 86).

His official position gave V. I. Hoshkevych the opportunity to explore the region from different angles. In 1896, he was elected as a clerk during

the 1896 census of the Kherson Province, the result of which was the publication of the book *List of settled places in the Kherson province: statistical data on every settlement* (English translation) (Список... 1896).

In 1897, V. I. Hoshkevych was promoted “*from provincial to the rank of collegial secretary*”, according to years of service (Херсонские губернские ведомости 1898). After that, for almost a year, the scientist was burdened with bureaucratic concerns (Костенко 2015а, с. 144).

After 1898, V. I. Hoshkevych’s official work was moved into the background. Being a respected member of the community, the scholar was able to afford to devote more time to hobbies. With the expansion of V. I. Hoshkevych’s archaeological activity, the number of museum exhibits also had been growing. Over the years, the Archaeological Museum turned from a personal collection of an archaeologist into a solid museum collection. The recognition of the museum by the city community contributed to this. In particular, antiquities found within the province sent for “consideration to the governor”, were handed over to V. I. Hoshkevych for safekeeping. A vivid example is the history of the entry into the museum of a unique monument of Classical art of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC — the Leoxos stele, which was described in the publication “*Marble stele of the Kherson Museum from Olbia*” by B. V. Farmakovskiy, the archaeologist, researcher of Olbia and contemporary of V. I. Hoshkevych. According to his testimony, in May 1895, Makar Melnyk, a peasant from Parutyne village, located near Olbia (modern Mykolaiv Oblast), dug up a marble slab from the ground at Olbian necropolis. He found no practical use in it, so he sold it to the shopkeeper Nison Livshyts, from whom the find was taken by the bailiff and handed over to the discretion of the governor. The Archaeological Commission ordered “*to hand over the fragment to the Kherson Archaeological Museum*” (Фармаковский 1915, с. 82-83). On one side of the slab was depicted the man Leoxos, on the other — an Amazon. Significantly, this image is one of the earliest depictions of an Amazon in the Ancient Greek world. For a long time, the “Leoxos stele” was the “pearl” of the lapidary of the Kherson Museum, but unfortunately, in November 2023, the Russian occupiers stole the stele from the Museum of Local History, along with as more than 20000 other exhibits.

The museum collection was supplemented by gifts from local residents and collectors. A

significant contribution to the enrichment of the museum collection was made by V. I. Hoshkevych’s friend and associate, local landowner and archaeologist H. L. Skadovskiy (1847—1919). According to I. V. Chornoivanenko, a researcher of the Skadovskiy family, the archaeological practices of H. L. Skadovskiy were, to a certain extent, a tribute to the intellectual fashion that was prevalent in this period in the noble environment (Чорноіваненко 2015, с. 157-158). However, despite the fact that H. L. Skadovskiy was an amateur, he made an invaluable contribution to the development of South Ukrainian archaeology.

In 1898, V. I. Hoshkevych realised that his museum could no longer physically accommodate the premises of his house and the KhPSC. Therefore, he agreed to the proposal of H. L. Skadovskiy (leader of the local nobility) to move the museum collection to the premises of the newly built city library. During the construction of the library, it was planned to equip a three-room building with a fireproof floor and iron doors for the Prince Potemkin Museum. However, not having a significant number of exhibits, the library management decided to give the premises for the V. I. Hoshkevych collection. Cabinets and showcases for the museum were purchased at the expense of the city administration (Костенко 2015а, с. 144).

On the day of the exposition opening at the Provincial Archaeological Museum, on May 31, 1898, V. I. Hoshkevych in his speech told the story of the collection he had collected: “*The results exceeded all expectations. A collection of monuments from the Stone Age, the Scythian era, the time of the migration of peoples and various later nomads appeared here... I did not have the opportunity to manage them, and there was not enough space to properly store all the ancient monuments collected in the museum... Transferring the museum of the scientific archival commission, I can only wish its further prosperity and development from the bottom of my heart*” (Юр, 1898а). To manage the museum, the Kherson Provincial Academic Archive Commission (the KhPAAC) was created, which had been headed by H. L. Skadovskiy during 1898—1911 (Чорноіваненко 2015, с. 167). V. I. Hoshkevych became a museum keeper on a voluntary basis. Museum working hours were published in the issues of the *Yuh* newspaper, most often the exposition was open on Sundays from 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. Entrance for visitors was free of charge.

The head of the KhPAAC H. L. Skadovskiy, like V. I. Hoshkevych, constantly replenished

the museum's collection with antiquities from his archaeological excavations. A part of the exposition was occupied by finds from numerous expeditions carried out in Bilozerka village, on the territory of the H. L. Skadovskyi family estate. It is worth noting that, the well-known archaeologist, ethnographer and historian D. I. Yavornytskyi (1855—1940), with whom V. I. Hoshkevych also maintained contacts, joined these excavations several times. Most likely, the scientist owes this acquaintance to H. L. Skadovskyi.

The first official face-to-face meeting between V. I. Hoshkevych and D. I. Yavornytskyi took place in December 1898 during his visit to Kherson: "*Yesterday, professor of the Moscow University D. Yavornytskyi visited the Kherson Archaeological Museum. He looked through all the collections very carefully and could not hide his delight at the variety of local antiquities collected according to a strict system,*" writes Yuh (Юр 1898с). However, there is a possibility that D. I. Yavornytskyi and V. I. Hoshkevych met a year earlier, when Dmytro Ivanovych was excavating Bronze Age barrows in the Kherson region, and a few months before that V. I. Hoshkevych led an expedition in approximately the same area. The results of these excavations are described in V. I. Hoshkevych's work *Treasures and Antiquities of the Kherson Province* (English translation) (Гошкевич 1903, с. 86-87).

It is known from epistolary sources that communication between the scholars did not end with one meeting. After D. I. Yavornytskyi became the Director of the Katerynoslav Historical and Archaeological Museum in 1902, from time to time he shared his thoughts with the Kherson colleague regarding the organisation of the museum's work. In a telegram dated by September 27, 1911, in which D. I. Yavornytskyi congratulated V. I. Hoshkevych on moving the museum to a separate building, the scientist wrote: "*The museum is the past, its history, it is the soul, it is the heart of our ancestors, and for us it is a spacious temple where we must enter with reverence, and leave with deep respect and ardent love for everything that our fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers lived by and what all of us and the generations that will come after us should imitate and learn, as long as the earth stands and the sun shines [...] I regret that after a difficult treatment in Saki, I cannot personally take part in your celebration, but I am with you in soul, thoughts and heart and all yours, always loving and respecting you, D. Yavornytskyi*" (Абросимова, С.

В. (уклад.). 2005, с. 47). Today, only two letters of this correspondence from 1903 and 1911 have been found in archival repository, but they are not logically connected with each other, so it is obvious that the other letters were simply lost (Абросимова, С. В. (уклад.). 2005, с. 47).

D. Yavornytsky's second visit to the Kherson Museum took place on September 28, 1915. It is known from the materials of the local press that the scientist was impressed by the significant growth of the Archaeological Museum compared to his previous visit (Родной край, 1915а). In Kherson, D. I. Yavornytskyi spent more than ten days working with materials from V. I. Hoshkevych's excavations in Kamianska Sich, and on October 8 he went back to Katerynoslav (Родной край, 1915б).

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century V. I. Hoshkevych suggested H. L. Skadovskyi to change the location of the excavations, and insisted on researching Berezan Island. In the summer of 1900, H. L. Skadovskyi, at his own expense, began excavating the necropolis located in the north-western part of the island (Капошина 1956, с. 214). The results of the expedition exceeded all expectations. Among the finds were unique items: copper coins and ceramics, in particular "*yellow Milesian vases, vases of Athenian masters of the prosperity of antique art*". The pearl of the collection was the Cup of Tles, which was the first found work of the master Tles in the territory of the Northern Black Sea Region (так Херсонский археологический музей 1898—1903... 1908, Черноіваненко 2105). H. L. Skadovskyi transferred all the finds to the archaeological museum. From the materials of the local chronicle of the *Yuh* newspaper, it is known that in February—March 1901, the ceremonial opening of the museum exposition of the Berezan collection took place, which became well-known among among the public (Местная... 1901). However, in 1904, the Imperial Archaeological Commission began to demand that the Berezan collection had to be transferred to the Hermitage for preservation. In an effort to leave the collection in Kherson, H. L. Skadovskyi proposed to send to the Hermitage the finds from future excavations by Professor E. von Stern. However, the commission refused the archaeologist: "*It is not known what success E. Stern's expedition will have and what finds will be discovered, so the Hermitage decided to keep the items sent for the Supreme Inspection in the Hermitage premises, and then to carry out a selection, and everything that becomes unnecessary, to send back to the Kherson Museum*" (Черноіваненко 2015, с. 164). So, despite long

disputes and the desire of H. L. Skadovskyi and V. I. Hoshkevych to leave the collection in Kherson, in September 1904, all finds were transferred to St. Petersburg.

It is worth noting that this answer of the Archaeological Commission was somewhat rude, because it actually recognised the Kherson Museum as “unworthy” to store valuable exhibits. In general, at the first stages of the museum’s existence, V. I. Hoshkevych was often criticised, considering his collection to be “junk”. Viktor Ivanovych described the absurdity of these accusations in one of his publications: “... some people believed that I was selling finds, others that I was treating various diseases with them. Not everyone understood the scientific significance of this matter, only those who visited the museum and saw all the excavated “junk” already in systematic collections and listened to my simple explanations of such collecting” (Гошкевич 1905).

The historian actually had to fight for the museum’s right to exist. In 1895, the professor of the Novorossiisk University A. M. Derevitskii came to Kherson with a proposal to transfer all exhibits collected by V. I. Hoshkevych to the Odesa Museum of Antiquities, which was under the Odesa Society of History and Antiquities. However, despite official written appeals from the Society and pressure from the authorities, V. I. Hoshkevych refused: “The desire to have my “junk” in Odesa persisted in the following year as well, and pressure was exerted on me through the late governor M. Veselkin (I was an official subordinate to the governor at that time), with great difficulty I managed to keep my “junk” in Kherson” (Гошкевич 1905).

After talking with V. I. Hoshkevych, the governor agreed to leave the museum in the city. However, probably, since that time, V. I. Hoshkevych’s relations with the OSHA were partially damaged. In his “oral history”, historian A. O. Dobroliubskiy wrote: “The Odesa Society of History and Antiquities was rich and famous, and it persecuted and despised V. Hoshkevych in his native Kherson [...] They hadn’t given him the Archaeological Excavation Permit, all sorts of intrigues and tricks had begun” (Добролюбский 2009, с. 96). Despite this, on May 24, 1896, A. M. Derevitskii insisted on V. I. Hoshkevych’s acceptance as a valid member of the the OSHA — the most numerous scientific community of historians in the South (Длужневская 2014, с. 132).

Despite the short stay of the Berezan collection in Kherson, it attracted the attention of leading historians and collectors to the museum. On June 16, 1901, the grandson of Emperor Nicholas I, Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich (Пребывание... 1901) decided to familiarise himself with the exposition of the Kherson Museum. His visit was covered in detail by Yuh in several publications (Великий... 1901). However, the historian’s communication with the famous imperial collector Alexander Mikhailovich began three years before their personal meeting. About fifteen letters and telegrams of this correspondence are stored in the collections of the Kherson Local History Museum. In addition, the Grand Duke agreed to take the KhPAAC under his patronage (Юр 1898b).

The result of thirteen years of archaeological explorations and mound excavations was the published book *Treasures and Antiquities of the Kherson Province* (Гошкевич 1903) by Viktor Ivanovych, published in 1903. The work consists of three sections: “Treasures”, “Antiquities”, and “Annexes”. The purpose of writing the book, as determined by the author himself, is to settle the archaeological case in the province, the biggest problem of which was the widespread robbing of cultural monuments here: “Thousands of mounds are damaged in search of treasures, and instead of the desired money, treasure hunters find things they don’t need and ruthlessly destroy these scientific relics” (Гошкевич 1903).

In the first chapter, the the scholar actually explained to the grave robbers and amateur archaeologists the legislation on conducting archaeological expeditions and the results of his search “excursions”, that is, the likely location of “treasures” (mounds, Greek settlements, etc.) on the territory of the Kherson Province. At the same time, V. I. Hoshkevych constantly tried to explain to the readers that the barrows are graves, not treasure houses: “stones, decayed bones and wood, coal, ashes, pots, pottery fragments, rusted iron and copper, this is what the robbers who searched for money in the barrows, usually found” (Гошкевич 1903, с. 67). The section also presented the classification and description of coins that the residents of the province could find near their settlements.

The second section, entitled “Antiquities”, presented a list of official expeditions made on the territory of the province and the basic rules for conducting legal excavations. In addition, it contained information about the life and routine

of the Iranian-speaking Cimmerian tribes that inhabited the territory of the Northern Black Sea region in the 8<sup>th</sup> — 7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC.

The third part, “Annexes”, contained name indexes and twenty pages with illustrations. Having analysed the work of V. I. Hoshkevych, we can conclude that it has an educational character and is written in sufficiently simple language for the general public. And the purpose of its writing was to explain to the local population the peculiarities of making archaeological work and the value of the found “junk” in the exact order in which it was left by our ancestors. The fact that the first part of the book “Treasures and Antiquities of the Kherson Province” was a free gift to every subscriber of the *Yuh* newspaper in 1902 was a confirmation of the educational mission of Viktor Ivanovych’s book: “*The printing of the first part of the book “Treasures and Antiquities of the Kherson Province” has been completed – a free bonus to Yuh’s subscribers of 1902. The book will be sent by April 25*” (Черникова (сост.) 2012, с. 115).

V. I. Hoshkevych had already gave the second part to the subscribers in 1903: “*Subscriptions for the Yuh newspaper are open for 1903... Subscribers who paid the full subscription money for 1903 will receive the second part of the book “Treasures and Antiquities of the Kherson Province” free of charge*” (Черникова (сост.) 2012, с.108) . An interesting fact is that the notice about these two gifts was on the pages of almost every issue of the newspaper during the year, and the book was originally titled “Antiquities and Treasures of the Kherson Province”, for example: “*Those wishing to become subscribers of the Yuh can subscribe in instalments from May 1. When all the money is deposited, they will also receive a free prize — an illustrated edition of “Antiquities and Treasures of the Kherson Province”*” (Юр 1902). Thus, in the numbers published after November 3, 1902 (from no. 1338), the scholar changed the name to “Treasures and Antiquities of the Kherson Province.” Perhaps this change should have interested most of the “treasure hunters” whom V. I. Hoshkevych planned to “enlighten.”

### ***Shifting the emphasis in the life strategies of V. I. Hoshkevych (1905—1909)***

The growing revolutionary crisis in the empire and V. Hoshkevych’s public activity led to his dismissal from the position of secretary of the KhPSC in August 1905. During this period, the

most active scientific stage in the scientist’s life had started. The Kherson Museum began to be perceived as a serious scientific institution. In the summer of 1905, in order to study the collection of the V. I. Hoshkevych’s museum, a member of the Imperial Archaeological Commission, prof. B. V. Farmakovskiy, and his colleagues archaeologists M. I. Repnikov and V. Malko arrived at Kherson (Юр 1905). V. I. Hoshkevych maintained scientific and friendly contacts with B. V. Farmakovskiy, who systematically excavated Olbia during 1901—1915 and 1924—1926, throughout his life.

Since 1905, the researcher’s archaeological activity has also reached a new level. The Imperial Archaeological Commission in 1905—1907 offered three Archaeological Excavation permits addressed to Viktor Ivanovych, but he made most of the excavations during this period on the territory of the estates of Kherson landowners.

In 1905, V. I. Hoshkevych investigated several mounds that interfered with the construction of the Kherson-Mykolaiv railway branch (Archaeological Excavation Permit no. 1030) (Императорская... 2009). In 1907, the scientist received permission to make two research expeditions of the Imperial Archaeological Commission in Kherson Province, according to permits nos. 391 and 539. The researcher did not send reports on the results of these excavations to the Commission, or they were lost by the archival institution, even though the first expedition was even financed by the Commission: 150 rubles was given for its implementation (Императорская... 2009). At that time, in May 1907, the local newspaper *Khersonskii Kurier* (*Kherson Courier*) published an article about the start of V. I. Hoshkevych’s archaeological expedition. The excavations were planned to be combined with prospecting works from Hola Prystan town along the border of the Dnipro County and from Kinburn spit to Kakhovka. The total area of the planned works was about 1000 km<sup>2</sup>. On the Kinburn spit, the scholar planned to find the remains of ancient Greek settlements (Летние...1907). Most likely, these excavations did not take place, because this year the owner of the estate A. F. Bishler, on the territory of which the Tsareva Mohyla mound was situated (the scientific value of which was described by V. I. Hoshkevych in his work *Treasures and Antiquities of the Kherson Province*), invited the researcher to start researching it.

In 1907—1908, V. I. Hoshkevych led the excavation of the Tsareva Mohyla mound in the estate

of A. F. Bishler in Kryvyi Rih (not to be confused with the mound of the same name in Kyiv Oblast). Before the start of the works, Viktor Ivanovych, in the pages of local press, said that this burial mound was one of the few surviving burials of a Scythian or Sarmatian king, whose power spread across the South Ukrainian steppes (Херсонський вестник 1908). The mound was located 2 km to the south of the modern Hdantsivka residential area in Kryvyi Rih city. The results of V. I. Hoshkevych's expedition were described in detail by his adopted daughter Iryna Fabrytsius in an article (Fabritus 1929, p. 126-134). As a result of excavations by V. I. Hoshkevych, ten burials with twelve graves were investigated. Although there were few archaeological materials, the collection of the Tsareva Mohyla, according to I. Fabrytsius, is sufficient for the description of the Black Sea steppes. As for the dating of the find, there were difficulties here. Studying the stele found to the west of the mound, O. I. Terenozhkin attributed it to the period of the Novocherkassk stage of the Cimmerian culture. The monument in question had the appearance of an elongated boulder, the images on the ceiling were carved: a dagger with the sharp end turned to the left is suspended on a wide belt in the form of horizontal lines, and a bow is figuratively marked on the left side.

Among the burials studied by V. I. Hoshkevych, only one can be attributed to this period; it is marked as no. 9 in the journal of the scientist's excavations. According to the testimony of I. V. Fabrytsius, V. I. Hoshkevych considered it the latest among the others. According to O. I. Terenozhkin, there can be no doubt that it belongs to the latest pre-Scythian period (750—650 BC) (Тереножкін 1978, с. 17). Part of the finds from the Tsareva Mohyla by agreement with the landowner A. F. Bishler were transferred to the Kherson Museum (Херсонський археологічний музей 1904—1908...1908).

On October 5, 1909, V. I. Hoshkevych led another expedition on the territory of a private estate, the owner of which was Prince Petro Mykolaiovych Trubetskyi. As a result of research near the village of Mykolaivka, the remains of an ancient post-Scythian settlement — Kozatske hillfort — were found. At the first stage of the research, the foundations of three buildings were discovered, one of which was two-storeyed. At the second stage, the scholar managed to reconstruct schematically the street system and part of the city wall. Excavations were carried out over an area of approximately 300 m<sup>2</sup> (Херсонський...2012,

c. 178-179). V. I. Hoshkevych's assistant in this expedition was his adopted son, Fedir Fabrytsius, who took pictures of the finds and the excavation itself.

V. I. Hoshkevych was constantly distracted from conducting archaeological research by museum organisational problems. After all, since 1905, relations between the management of the city library, in the building of which the Archaeological museum was located, and the Scientific Archaeological Commission had been strained. The management of the library demanded the immediate transfer of the museum to another place, arguing that this was due to the significant growth of library collections. V. I. Hoshkevych's sarcastic publication "Junk", which was discussed earlier, is dedicated to the library management, which publicly threatened to "throw" the museum out of its building: "*Talk about throwing such "junk" into the street is unacceptable in an educational institution, which we are used to consider a society's public library,*" V. I. Hoshkevych wrote (Гошкевич 1905).

Disputes had dragged on for several years. It was difficult to find a way out of the situation, because the KhPAAC did not have money for a new building. And in general, with the growth of the revolutionary crisis, the majority of Kherson landowners took a passive position in the public life of the city. Due to the inaction of the manager of the museum in solving the problem, in October 1907, in the City Duma (city council), the question of closing the Commission began to be raised. On May 29, 1908, the members of the KhPAAC unanimously decided to donate the Archaeological museum to Kherson, and this decision was approved by the Kherson City Council on the same day (Херсонський археологічний музей 1904—1908...1908). After that, the museum received a new name — the Kherson City Museum of Antiquities and Fine Arts (1909—1923). Finally, on December 29, 1910, the newspaper *Ridnyi Krai (Native Region)* published an article about the transfer of the museum: "*The new two-storeyed building for the museum of antiquities of the Kherson Province in the former building of the Falts-Fein night shelter has been completely renovated. Preparatory work for the transfer of the museum has begun*" (Перенесение... 1910). The official opening of the museum on Howard street, in the building of the former night shelter, took place on August 1, 1911. It is known from the press materials that V. I. Hoshkevych received about 50 telegrams with congratulations, including from

D. I. Yavornytskyi, Bishop Kirion (a monk of the Kherson monastery), Bishop Oleksii (the rector of the Kazan Theological Academy, who previously worked as a lecturer of the Kherson Theological School), Professor E. von Stern (Херсонский... 2012, с. 233-234), the German professor F. von Strick, the British historian E. Minns, the guardian of the Kazan educational district A. Derevnytskyi, native historians and archaeologists M. I. Petrov, B. V. Farmakovskiy, V. V. Khvoika, A. A. Spitsyn, A. P. Pavlov and others (Поздравление... 1911).

The museum received letters not only from the researchers who were part of its scientific communications network before this transformation, but also from scholars who were just planning to get acquainted with the museum collections. In particular, in the correspondence of V. I. Hoshkevych with Kyiv local historian and collector S. L. Drozdov (1867—1933), the one who asked to send him the works of the Archive Commission, which until 1909 took care of the museum. In his reply to the researcher, dated by December 28, 1911, V. I. Hoshkevych said that “*you can familiarise yourself with the nature of the activity (the KhPAAC — author’s note) from the printed minutes of its meetings, which are sent to you at the same time. It did not publish any “Works”. The museum became the property of the city of Kherson. I have recently moved it to a new, large room; I am currently putting the collection in order, and in 1912 I hope to publish the “Guide of the Museum”*” (Гошкевич 1911, арк. 2).

Such a number of congratulatory telegrams and attention from leading scholars to the provincial museum was in fact evidence of high appreciation of its scientific activity and recognition of the academic significance of the work of the “second plan” historian V. I. Hoshkevych among researchers of ancient history. In addition to the name, the museum’s working hours had also changed: daily from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., the entrance for visitors remained free (Юр 1911a). On May 31 of the same year, the KhPAAC finally ceased its work (Сінкевич 1999, с.19).

### ***The intellectual peak of V. I. Hoshkevych’s biography (1909—1917)***

In 1910, V. I. Hoshkevych published the first issue of the scientific periodical *Litopys muzeiu* (*Museum Chronicle*), which described the main archaeological finds in the Kherson province. Under the editorship of the scholar, seven issues

of the *Museum Chronicle* were published, the last in 1916. The establishment of the status of the City Museum of Antiquities every year attracted more attention not only of native historians, but also of world researchers. As a result, V. I. Hoshkevych managed to expand the circle of his scientific contacts. German scholar and editor of the magazine *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* K. Schuhgardt, Athenian historian G. Dragendorff, prof. K. Kinch from Copenhagen, Director of the Stockholm Museum of Antiquities, Dr. T. Arne, German researcher G. von Strick, Cambridge University professor E. Minns and others had come to get acquainted with the museum’s exposition (Кармазіна 2013, с. 62). The stay of all the above-mentioned scientists in Kherson can be partially traced through the materials of the local press. For example, the arrival on May 25, 1910 of the Danish archaeologist, professor of the University of Copenhagen, K. Kinch (1853—1921) (fig. 5) was covered by the local newspaper *Kopeika* (*Kopeck* - in English, hereinafter - *Kopiika*). A year before, at the International Archaeological Congress in Cairo, K. Kinch learned that the Berezan collection of vases of the 7<sup>th</sup> — 5<sup>th</sup> centuries BC of the Kherson Museum was of the same style as the vases found by him during the expedition to Rhodes Island. The Danish researcher studied the museum exposition for five days. It is interesting that during his stay in the Southern province, the scholar settled in the house of V. I. Hoshkevych in Hola Prystan and travelled a considerable distance to the museum every day (Пребывание... 1910).

After completing the study of Berezan vases, K. Kinch, impressed by the collection of artefacts found during the excavations of the ancient settlement Kozatske in the estate of P. M. Trubetskyi, asked V. I. Hoshkevych to make a tour at the expedition site for him. Having studied the defensive walls of the settlement, K. Kinch unequivocally attributed it to the Greek culture. It is interesting that before that V. I. Hoshkevych was sure that this was an ancient Roman settlement (Юр 1898a).

After the excursion, the Danish colleague decided to join the burial mound excavations of V. I. Hoshkevych in the Chernodolin estate of Count A. Mordvinov in the Dnipro County. The first investigated barrow contained two burials. Among the material finds were two arrowheads with partially preserved shafts painted with yellow and red stripes, an iron spear and an iron knife with a bone handle. Viktor Ivanovych attributed the burials to the cultures



Fig. 5. Professor of the University of Copenhagen, Karl Frederik Kinch (1853—1921)

no later than the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, most likely Sarmatian, although, according to archaeologist V. P. Bylkova, these mounds belonged to the Scythian culture (Былко́ва 1990, с. 68). There was an underground passage in the vault of the burial niche, which testified to the robbing of the burial mound. The Kherson Local History Museum preserves a photo of Professor K. Kinch during the excavations (fig. 5; 6; 7).

The study of two more mounds had to be cancelled due to K. Kinch's illness. It is an interesting fact that while receiving his Danish colleague, the Ukrainophile V. I. Hoshkevych introduced him to Ukrainian culture, in particular songs from Mykola Lysenko's collection, that were sung by the local choir for the patient, at the request of Viktor Ivanovych. According to information from the newspaper *Ridnyi kraj* (*Native Region*), the Dane was impressed by the melodiousness of the Ukrainian language. On June 4, 1910 K. Kinch returned to Copenhagen (Археологические... 1910). The following year, V. I. Hoshkevych finished the research he had started on the mounds in the Mordvinov estate.

In 1912, another foreign researcher, archaeologist M. Ebert (1879—1929) of the Berlin Royal Museum, became interested in the archaeological

research of the ancient settlement on the territory of the P. M. Trubetskyi estate. It is known from the materials of the newspaper *Khersonska Dumka* (*Kherson Thought*) that in May 1912 he came to the Kherson Museum to familiarise himself with the expedition materials of V. I. Hoshkevych (Херсонський...2012, с. 292). From 1907 to 1913, Dr. Ebert conducted periodic archaeological excavations in and around Olbia. From V. I. Hoshkevych's article *Ancient Cemetery and Settlement in Mykolaiv*, published in the fourth issue of *Museum Chronicle*, it is known that in 1912 the scholar excavated a settlement and a burial ground of ancient times, discovered during construction on the territory of the future international pier, in Mykolaiv (Гошкевич 1914). Taking into account the coincidence of the time and location of the two expeditions, it can be assumed that the acquaintance of the scholars took place on the eve of the meeting in the museum or even earlier.

Scientific contact between V. I. Hoshkevych and the British historian E. Minns (1874—1953) is known from the researcher's letter to V. I. Hoshkevych, in which E. Minns congratulated the Kherson Museum on moving to a new building: "Dear gentlemen! Allow me to congratulate you on the festive opening of your museum. Even in distant



Fig. 6. V. I. Hoshkevych at the excavations of the ancient settlement of Kozatske on the estate of P. M. Trubetskyi

*England, one can be interested in the antiquities of the Russian South, and I sincerely followed and worried about the changing fate of the collection of precious monuments of antiquity, which was created by many years of efforts by the honourable V. Hoshkevych. I now take great pleasure in providing this collection with a safe depository, and hope that for many years the finds of the same energetic custodian will continue to arrive there. In addition, in such a centre as Kherson, it is necessary that there should be a museum to which the donations and finds of the numerous antiquities lovers in your region would be transferred. Prosperity to the Kherson City Museum!*" (Миннз 1912, с. 74-75). The same telegram was published on the pages of the *Копітка (Кореек)* (Поздравление... 1911) and *Yuh* (Юр 1911b) newspapers.

Among the scientific interests of E. Minns were Slavic studies and the ancient history of the Northern Black Sea region. In 1898—1901, the historian was in the territory of the Russian Empire, among other things collecting information for the book *Scythians and Greeks*, published in 1913.

A. V. Kostenko suggested that it was during this period that V. I. Hoshkevych and E. Minns got to know each other personally. This is confirmed by the fact that E. Minns was elected as a member of the OSHA, which also included V. I. Hoshkevych (Костенко 2016b, с. 10). In addition, during the visit of E. Minns to Odesa (probably in 1900—1901), the Kherson Museum exhibited the Berezan collection, which could interest the scholar.

The book *Scythians and Greeks* by E. Minns is stored in the collections of the Kherson Local History Museum. It was sent to Kherson in August 1926 with the signature: "*To dear Viktor Ivanovych Hoshkevych for the Kherson Historical and Archaeological Museum as a sign of long-standing friendship, February 15, 1926. Ellis H. Minns*" (Костенко 2016b, с. 8-10). In the preface to this work, there is a mention of the Kherson museum and personal thanks to V. I. Hoshkevych as a researcher who provided the author with information about archaeological finds in the territory of the Kherson region: "*At Kherson, Mr V. I. Goszkwicz has kept me abreast of the progress of archaeology*



Fig. 7. The excavations of the ancient settlement of Kozatske on the estate of P. M. Trubetskyi

in his district. At Chersonese, the late Director of the Excavations” (Minns 1913, p. 10). In his book, the researcher analyses in detail the barrow studies of V. I. Hoshkevych, described in the works *Treasures and Antiquities of the Kherson Province* and the journal *Museum Chronicle*, sometimes even criticising them. In particular, he describes the features of burials with “coloured skeletons”, i.e., where the bones of people found were painted in a bright red colour, with ochre or another composition containing iron (Minns 1913, p. 142). The scholar does not agree with archaeologists D. Y. Samokvasov and V. I. Hoshkevych, who in their works attribute such burials to the Cimmerians.

In his book *Treasures and Antiquities of the Kherson Province*, V. I. Hoshkevych, explaining the features of Cimmerian burials, wrote, among other things, that some skeletons are distinctly painted in red, sometimes the entire skeleton is painted, and the paint even lies on the bones in a whole layer; in some skeletons, only the limbs are painted — the head, arms and legs; although other bones are not painted, pieces of red paint, sometimes yellow or white, are found with them (in the hand or next to the deceased). Usually this red paint turns out to be ochre (iron oxide) (Гошкевич 1903, с. 136-137). E. Minns adhered to the concept that these burials cannot be identified as Cimmerian, arguing this with

the research of Professor J. L. Myres, who called them “the Kurgan people” who had long blond hair: “Mr V. I. Goszkewicz of the Kherson museum unhesitatingly applies the name Cimmerian to graves of this class, which he enumerates fully as far as they occur in the government of Kherson. He says that in particular cases the position of the bones makes it appear that the colour was applied after the flesh had been removed, and suggests that there existed some arrangement like the “Towers of Silence”. But there are too many suppositions concerned for this to be an argument in favour of the Iranian affinities of the Cimmerians. I take it these are the people Professor J. L. Myres calls “the Kurgan people”, and declares to have been blonde longheads” (Minns 1913, p. 145). Modern science identifies these burials as belonging to the Yamna culture. Therefore, the scholar’s criticism was appropriate.

Analysing the Scythian burials, E. Minns, as an example, cited the findings of V. I. Hoshkevych’s expedition in 1896, and in particular the fragments of the bronze mirror and the handle of the statuette, which have already been mentioned. In his work, the researcher presented a high-quality photo of the artefact (Костенко 2016b, с. 15) (fig. 4).

Despite the lack of a sufficient source base for the study of the collaboration between

V. I. Hoshkevych and E. Minns, it is nevertheless an excellent example of successful international communication between the scholars. Moreover, regardless of V. I. Hoshkevych's provinciality or "secondary nature" as a scientist, in the community of the Northern Black Sea region researchers (Коченко 2016b), not only his archaeological finds were analysed, but also his scientific conclusions and ideas, which meant recognition of his professionalism as an archaeologist and historian.

Returning to the chronology of the researcher's scientific work, it is worth noting that after 1910, V. I. Hoshkevych did not receive "official" funding for archaeological expeditions from the Imperial Archaeological Commission, or the information about monetary receipts was not preserved in the relevant letters. According to the archive materials of the Institute of Material Culture History, during 1901—1917, he received eight Archaeological Excavation Permits for the works within Kherson and Tavriia Provinces, four of which were issued for research under the building of railway lines. The researcher ignored two Permits, and used the other two (during the construction of the Kherson-Dzhankoi railway branch) when he excavated mounds in 1913 and 1917 (Императорская... 2009). The researcher took the other four Permits every year to legitimise his possible mound researches, focusing on excavations in landlord estates. The explanation was simple: landowners paid for these works by hiring people at their own expense.

Since 1909, V. I. Hoshkevych, being tired of mound research, had begun to conduct archaeological explorations on the territory of Kamianska Sich. Most likely, he was prompted to this research by his friend and colleague D. I. Yavornytskyi, on whose order a topographical plan of this Sich was made for the first time back in 1887. However, Viktor Ivanovych was in no hurry to start work and had been preparing this expedition for several years. In 1910, the archaeologist conducted his first "Cossack" excavations at the site of Chortomlytska Sich (Летопись... 1910, с. 8-20). The results of the research were published in the *Museum Chronicle*. Among other things, the publication included a photo of a unique find — a body cross with enamel. It is known from the materials of the newspaper *Ridnyi kraj* that in the same year V. I. Hoshkevych together with D. I. Yavornytskyi made an excursion to the ruins of Bazavlutska Sich near the Pidpilna River and visited the grave of I. Sirko (Черникова (софт.) 2012, с. 197-198).

Official expeditionary work on the territory of Kamianska Sich under the leadership of Viktor Hoshkevych had started in 1913. Excavations were carried out on the territory of the estates of F. S. Aharkov and V. I. Hoshkevych's friend M. I. Blazhkov, who owned two parts of the lands of the former Sich. To carry out the work, the landowners provided the archaeologist with ten workers. As a result of the excavations, V. I. Hoshkevych supplemented the plan of the Sich created by D. I. Yavornytskyi, and published it with a description of the work carried out on the pages of the *Museum Chronicle*. Apart from a few more articles in the Kherson press, the scholar's publication is the only source known to us for the results of this archaeological research (Гошкевич 1915, с. 4, 20).

The site was studied at four locations:

- mound near the Kamianka River;
- Konsulivka hillfort;
- Tatar cemetery;
- Kamianska Sich.

In modern historical science, there are certain collisions with the interpretation of the researcher's words. In particular, V. O. Lenchenko, without paying attention to the location of the excavations, attributed to V. I. Hoshkevych the finding of ramparts, ditches and the remains of stone walls within Kamianska Sich, although according to A. I. Lopushynskyi this does not coincide with the presented excavation plan (fig. 8) (Ленченко 1990, с. 20-22, Лопушинський 2016 с. 23).

The territory on which the excavations were carried out was partly built up with rural houses. Only 24 out of 40 archaeological pits from kurins remained intact, in which tiles decorated with flowers and geometric patterns were found in 1913 (Гошкевич 1915, с. 7).

The map of V. I. Hoshkevych's excavations is somewhat difficult to understand, because it does not contain precise explanations of the symbols (fig. 8). The analysis of the publication allows us to draw the following conclusions: on the plan from the wall of the monument bordering the northern edge of the Sich, four parallel lines consisting of separate six-pointed crosses (points of pits or trenches) are shown. One of these lines — the longest — reaches the crossed-out kurin. Probably, this is the chimney named in the researcher's article as "a dug trench for a sample" (Гошкевич 1915, с. 8); fragments of massive glass cups and clay tobacco pipes were found in it. On another line of six-pointed crosses there is a four-pointed cross, which marks the investigated object, probably a furnace. During excavations in the

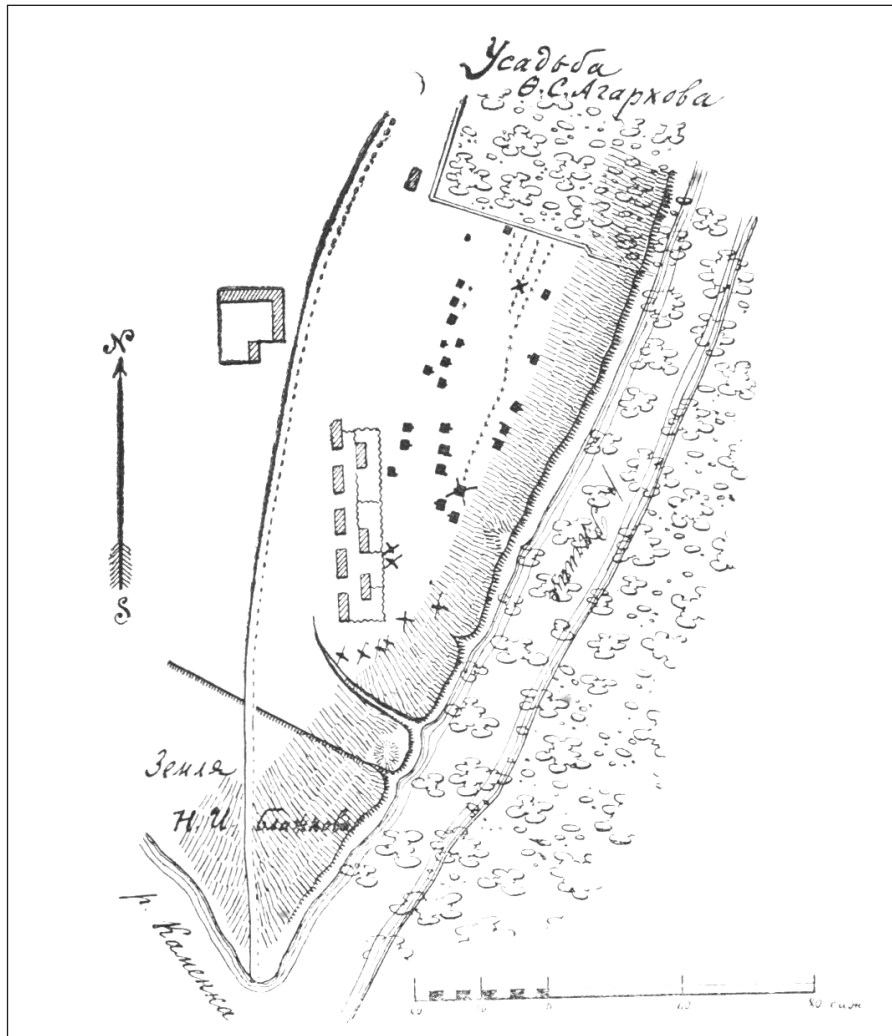


Fig. 8. Excavation plan of Kamianska Sich, 1913 (Гошкевич 1915, с. 8)

northern part of the Sich, three such ground furnaces were found that were used (Лопушинський 2016, с. 23). V. I. Hoshkevych attributed all the finds to the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, i.e. the period of the Sich's activity as an administrative centre.

V. I. Hoshkevych's main scientific achievement in this expedition was the assumption of the existence of two cemeteries in the Sich. One, according to the scientist, was used for the burial of ordinary soldiers, and the other — for the burial of honorable Cossacks and foremen. The archaeologist made these conclusions after analysing the graves of Cossacks in both cemeteries. The correctness of these conclusions of V. I. Hoshkevych is also recognised by modern scholars. Collisions arise only in the imprecise formulation of the scientist's opinions, namely in his determination of the geographical location of these cemeteries: *"It is necessary to assume that the indicated graves of the Zaporizhzhians on*

*the edge of Sich Square store the ashes of private soldiers; the cemetery for dignitaries was located in another place, half a mile from the Sich"* (Гошкевич 1915, с. 8). The contradictions were caused by the fact that the location of the grave of the Kish otaman of the Sich, Kost Hordienko, the location of which was determined by D. I. Yavornytskyi in 1877 (Эварницкий 1887), should be located in the foremen's cemetery. At the same time, according to A. I. Lopushynskyi (Director of the National Historical Park "Kamianska Sich"), the grave of the Cossack K. Hordienko is geographically much closer to the Sich than the "half a mile" specified by V. I. Hoshkevych. Probably, V. I. Hoshkevych expressed his assumptions somewhat incorrectly and wanted to say that the foremen's cemetery was located half a mile not from the Sich, but from the cemetery of ordinary Cossacks.

So these cemeteries were located on two sides of the Sich, and the distance between them roughly

corresponds to that indicated in V. I. Hoshkevych's publication (Лопушинський 2016, с. 23). In addition, it is worth noting that the archaeologist knew exactly the location of the grave of the Kish otaman, and described it precisely within the boundaries of the foremen's cemetery (Гошкевич 1915, с. 9).

In 1914, during works on the expansion of the park area in the Agarkov's estate, several more artefacts from the Cossack era were found: two complete and twenty fragmentary pieces of tiles used for lining furnaces, four clay tobacco pipes, a stone mortar and stone tools. All finds were transferred to the city museum (Реликвии... 1914). Archaeological excavations on the territory of the National Nature Park "Kamianska Sich", started by V. I. Hoshkevych, have been continued by modern scientists.

The museum collection of the Cossack era grew at an incredible speed. In addition to the excavations carried out by V. I. Hoshkevych, the museum's collections were replenished with gifts from local residents. From the materials of the local press, hundreds of donations of "Cossack" antiquities are known.

In 1914, V. I. Hoshkevych began research and excavations on the estate of Mykola Ivanovych Volokhin on the Dnipro Island opposite Tiahynka village of the Kherson region of the Kherson Province. Perhaps V. I. Hoshkevych was also inspired by D. I. Yavornytskyi, in whose writings was mentioned a high mound on one of the Tiahynka islands, to conduct archaeological exploration of this area. In another work, he wrote about the ruins of a 200-fathom-long hillfort in the south-eastern part of the island (Кобалия 2018, с. 174).

After the first explorations of the fortress ruins, V. I. Hoshkevych realised that the monument had been destroyed for years by local residents who dismantled it to build their own homes; this information was confirmed to him by the old residents of the village. During the work, the archaeologist was able to identify the following objects: "A" — the hypothetical fortification (wall) of the castle with a square citadel, which was located on top of the conditional letter "A", a hillfort in the form of a trapezoid and two mound-like burial grounds in the western part of the island (fig. 9).

The scholar had started excavations from the central tower, which had a regular square shape with an entrance from the northern side. Each side of the tower was 9 m long, the thickness of the walls of the building was 80 cm, and the total area, respectively, was 81 m<sup>2</sup> (Гошкевич 1916b, с. 3-4).

In addition to the citadel, a cemetery and several buildings were investigated, in one of which a furnace was found (Гошкевич 1916b, с. 7). Among the material finds, there were especially many fragments of ceramics and nails, and in addition to this, eight stone cannonballs, a small iron sickle, an iron braid, scissors, two knives and other small items were found (Гошкевич 1916b, с. 8).

V. I. Hoshkevych dated the monument to the 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. After analysing the written sources, and more precisely, finding the testimony of the writer of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Mykhalon Lytvyn, the researcher determined the name of the fortress as Balneum Vitoldi (Vytautas Customs House). Thus, the fortress was part of the system of fortifications on the southern border of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which was supposed to ensure the functioning of customs at the crossings. According to V. I. Hoshkevych, judging by the fact that many skeletons were not buried, as well as by the traces of fire and found stone cannonballs, the fortress was destroyed at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century as a result of a Tatar raid (Гошкевич 1916b, с. 7-11).

In addition to medieval material, monuments of ancient Greek culture were also found during the excavations. The scholar assumed that these finds got here at the stage of the construction of the fortress, which involved the use of spolia from ancient Greek ruins (Археологические... 1914). Excavations of the Tiahyn fortress are currently ongoing. Over the past few decades, the researchers have managed to discover that the territory of the fortress was significantly larger (Біляєва 2018). In 2018, historian D. R. Kobaliia developed a three-dimensional model of the site, which revealed a more complex fortification system of both the castle itself and the territory adjacent to it (Кобалия 2018, с. 172-198).

The next serious archaeological research was done by V. I. Hoshkevych in 1915. After conducting archaeological explorations and long-term analysis of manuscript sources, he tried to identify the ancient Greek city-colony of Odesa. Viktor Ivanovych presented his hypothesis in the work *Gde byl drevniy Odessos? (Where was ancient Odessos?)*<sup>2</sup>, published in 1915 in "Notes" of the Odesa Society of History and Antiquities (the OSHA) and in 1916 in the 7<sup>th</sup> issue of *Museum Chronicle*.

The fact is that by the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century archaeologists were looking for the ancient city of

<sup>2</sup> The author studied the location of modern Odesa, not Odessos near modern Varna.

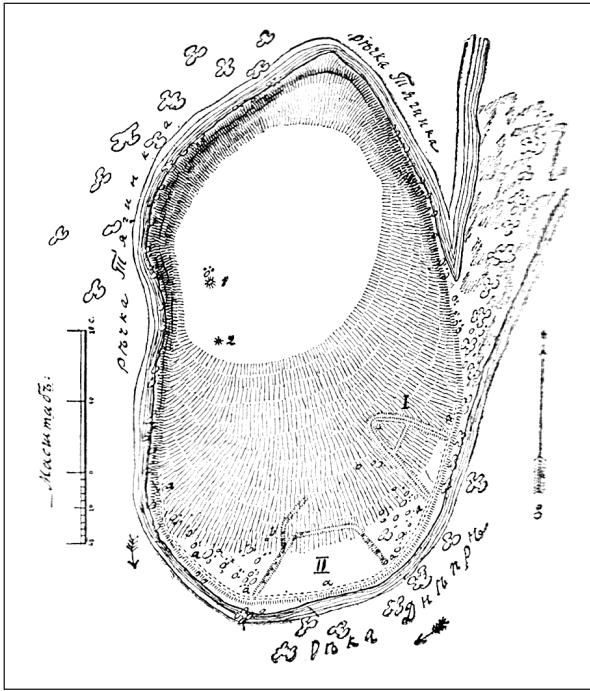


Fig. 9. Excavation plan of the Tiahyn fortress, 1914 (Гошкевич 1916b, с. 3)

Odessos exclusively around the estuary of the left bank of the Tylihul gulf. In 1909, V. I. Hoshkevych for the first time disagreed with this position of his contemporaries, believing that the city is located in the Berezan estuary, identifying it with the Saharii Bay mentioned in the narrative sources. This hypothesis of the scholar was criticised by the professor of the Byzantine Philology Department of the Imperial Novorossiysk University, S. D. Papadimitriou (1856—1921) on the pages of *Notes (Zapiski Odesskogo obshchestva istorii i drevnostei, hereinafter Notes of the OSHA)* (Арбунов 1985, с. 31-132). In 1912, S. D. Papadimitriou's article *Mestopolozhenie drevney Odessyi (The Location of Ancient Odesa)* was published in *Notes of the OSHA*, in which the archaeologist reported on the results of his excavations, which actually turned out to be unsuccessful, but the archaeologist had a clear position on finding the remains of Odesa a little further from the Tylihul gulf (Пападимитриу 1912, с. 389-395). It is obvious that this position of the professor annoyed V. I. Hoshkevych, so he started a fierce debate with the “top” member of the OSHA. In the preface to his work “*Where was ancient Odessos?*” Viktor Ivanovych wrote: “*Prof. S. D. Papadimitriou left a note at our address. Acknowledging in it that the Greek settlement we discovered is a “very pleasant find” and “very*

*interesting” (thanks for the compliment!), he claimed that it had no such relation to ancient Odessos... because, in fact, the settlement we discovered turned out to be precisely where it was indicated by ancient geographers, and not at all where he, Prof. S. D. Papadimitriou, unsuccessfully had searched for it three times”* (Гошкевич 1916a, с. 2).

According to V. I. Hoshkevych, the ten-year search for the ancient Greek colony of Odessos had not yielded results due to an inaccurate understanding of measurement units. The ancient Greek writer Arrian (1st — 2<sup>nd</sup> AD), who described the location of Odessos, measured the distance in “stadia”, but each state and period had its own understanding of this measure. For example, the Babylonian stadion was equal to 194 meters, the Roman — 185 meters, and there is a hypothesis that at the Olympic Games the stadia corresponded to 197.2 meters. V. I. Hoshkevych found written evidence that Arrian's stadia was equal to 197.2 meters. Moreover, the scientist added that Arrian measured length not in single stadia, but in multiples of ten. The ancient Greek writer defined the possible error as approximately 5 stadia, that is, about 1 km (Arrian, *Per. P. Eux.* 31; Гошкевич 1916a, с. 1).

After analysing the written sources of Arrian, which contain accurate data on the location of Odessos, and conducting geographical calculations, the scientist identified four possible locations of the ancient Greek colony. The first point, according to V. I. Hoshkevych, was located near Koblevo village — the Tylihul gulf, the second — on the left bank of the Sosytsk-Berezan estuary near Oleksandro-Dar village, the third — on the protrusion of the right bank of the estuary, the fourth — on the cape that separates the Sosytsk and Berezan estuaries.

Historically, the first search point is the most famous among archaeologists, because the search in this city resulted in an amphora and two Greek inscriptions. However, the settlement itself was not found. Moreover, Professor S. D. Papadimitriou did not agree with this hypothesis either. According to V. I. Hoshkevych, he was looking for Odess behind Karabash village (a little further from Koblevo village) for no reason. Archaeological explorations at the second and third points of the possible location of the ancient city hadn't yielded results. After surveying the deserted cape between the Berezan estuary and its western arm — the Sosytsk estuary,

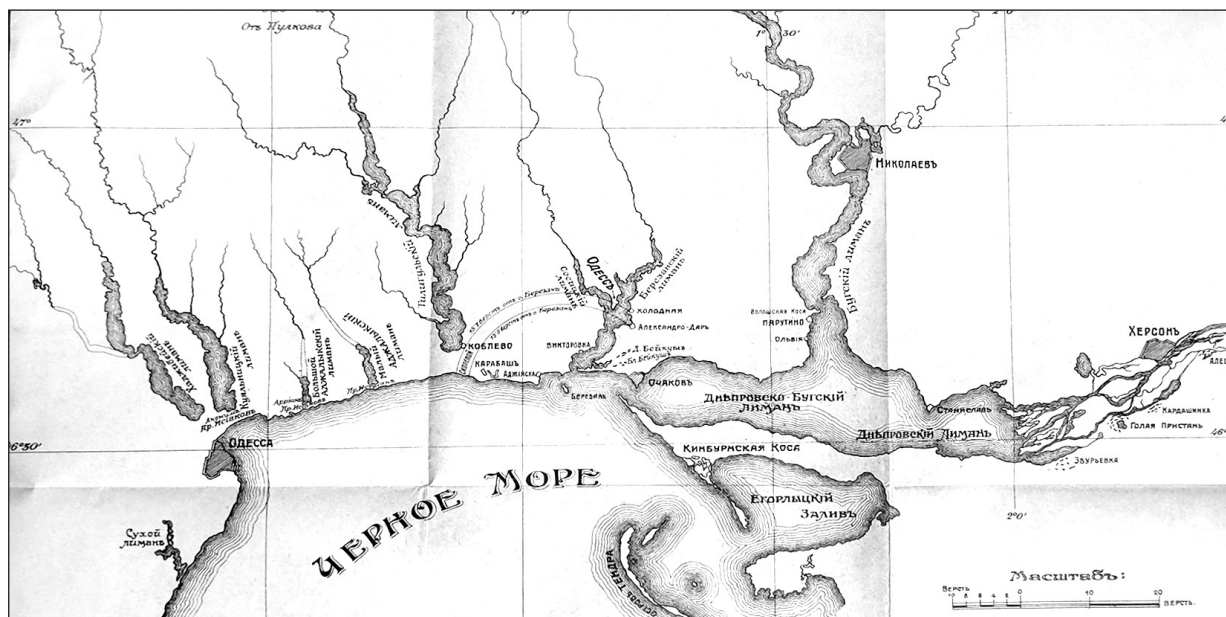


Fig. 10. The map of the Northern Black Sea coast created by V. I. Hoshkevych (Гошкевич 1916а, the annex)

V. I. Hoshkevych found a settlement with a double parallel fence (fig. 10) (Гошкевич 1916а, с. 1-2).

It is worth noting that in his calculations, the scholar also took into account possible palaeographic changes in the area. In addition, V. Hoshkevych explained the location of Odessos in the Berezan estuary with logical arguments: a more convenient geographical location than in the Tylihul gulf, and Olbia's trade needs. In the second conditional part of his work, V. I. Hoshkevych managed to determine the likely location of the small ancient Greek settlement of Skopela (Гошкевич 1916а, с. 3-6).

It is not surprising that after the publication of V. I. Hoshkevych's article, S. D. Papadimitriou criticised it in his work *More about the location of ancient Odesa*, which was also published in 1915 (Пападимитриу 1915). Modern science still does not have the exact location of the ancient Greek colony of Odessos. Discussions on this issue have been going on for decades. After all, the site is not where it should be according to the written sources. There are few supporters of V. I. Hoshkevych's hypothesis in this discussion, and most researchers still continue to look for Odess in the Tylihul gulf. The most recognised today is the hypothesis of M. V. Agbunov, who followed the path of V. I. Hoshkevych and carried out a paleological reconstruction of the area, not only the Berezan estuary, but the Tylihul gulf. And in 1981, M. V. Agbunov's underwater research

yielded results — fragments of amphorae and handmade vessels were found (Агбунов 1985, с. 135). Despite this, discussions about the localisation of the ancient city continue to this day.

### ***"Soviet" period (1917—1927)***

In 1918, during the hetmanship of Pavlo Skoropadskyi, V. I. Hoshkevych continued his active work, tried to preserve his international connections and started new ones. That year, the German archaeologist Theodor Wiegand (1864—1936), the founder of the Pergamon Museum, visited the Museum of Antiquities for the first time. However, the further aggravation of the political situation put the museum on the verge of survival. The fact that it was not closed, destroyed or looted is the sole merit of V. I. Hoshkevych and I. V. Fabrytsius, who continued their work during the famine of 1921—1923 (Костенко, Шевченко 2016, с. 125).

On February 21, 1922, V. I. Hoshkevych wrote an extensive letter to the scientific department of the Main Museum, which was part of the National Commissariat of Education of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (NCE USSR) (Документы... 1922, с. 10-20). In it, he described in detail the museum's collection, its structure and scientific achievements over 22 years of work. In addition, Viktor Ivanovych provided a list of scientific connections of the museum, which included both local and international historians.

His written appeal did not go unheeded, because in 1923 the museum was connected to in the centralised network of scientific museums of the USSR under the name of the Kherson State Historical and Archaeological Museum (the KSHAM). It should be noted that in the 1920s, museums were considered primarily scientific institutions. Further museum construction in the Ukrainian SSR resulted in the unification of all museums of the NCE USSR in the system of the Main Directorate of Science of the NCE USSR, which was explained by the strategy of creating a uniform structure of museum management apparatus. In 1925, during the introduction of this reform, only ten museums in the USSR received the status of state, among them the KSHAM (Яненко 2016, с. 7).

The last archaeological collection gathered by Viktor Ivanovych himself for his museum were objects found during the excavations of the Adzhyhol hillfort (Solonchaky village, Ochakiv Region, Mykolaiv Oblast) near Olbia in 1924. The Kherson archaeologist drew attention to the Adzhyhol hillfort during the prospecting in 1913, when he took the plan of this attraction. The official leader of the 1924 expedition was V. I. Hoshkevych, but in fact all organisational work was performed by his daughter Iryna Fabrytsius. In addition, one of the participants of the expedition was the historian and archaeologist Ye. P. Mamaienko, who would later work in the museum under the leadership of I. V. Fabrytsius. As a result of the completed works, the KSHAM was enriched with the first collection of Roman times (Костенко, Шевченко 2016, с. 126).

In addition to archaeological excavations, V. I. Hoshkevych throughout his life was engaged in research work, so-called “excursions”, the results of which he partially published in the *Museum Chronicle*. The work of his life became

the selection of material for the archaeological map of the Kherson region that he conceived. However, the researcher did not have time to publish the work. Due to the famine of 1921—1923, the archaeologist’s health deteriorated significantly. As he got older, his symptoms of multiple sclerosis worsened. Iryna Fabrytsius continued and successfully completed her father’s work in publishing an archaeological map (Фабрициус 1951).

Staying in public positions, working in the county (zemstvo), public work, journalism and editing the *Yuh* newspaper, a wide circle of acquaintances among the powerful and financially secure people of the region, the intellectual elite of both Kherson Oblast and leading scientific centres of the Russian Empire and abroad contributed to the development of archaeological research and formation of the collection of the Museum created by V. I. Hoshkevych. V. I. Hoshkevych (who has long been perceived as a provincial archaeologist) put forward scientific hypotheses and entered into discussions with authoritative colleagues. The scholar had a wide range of scientific communications; foreign colleagues referred to his publications. V. I. Hoshkevych was a full member of many scientific societies: the OSHA, the Archaeological Commission of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the Moscow Archaeological Society, the Tavriia Scientific Archival Commission, and the Main Centre for Historical Research of the Crimea. This is evidence of the high appreciation of his scientific activity and recognition among researchers of the ancient history of the South Ukrainian area. The archaeological explorations and excavations conducted by him became a significant contribution to the scientific understanding and popularisation of knowledge about the history of Kherson region.

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## АРХЕОЛОГІЧНІ ХРОНІКИ ВІКТОРА ГОШКЕВИЧА (1860—1928)

У статті представлено спробу комплексно висвітлити хронологію археологічної діяльності знаного краєзнавця, археолога та засновника першого у Херсоні музею Віктора Івановича Гошкевича (1860—1928). Інтелектуальну біографію вченого запропоновано поділити на кілька умовних етапів:

Перший етап — «київський» (1882—1890) — початки формування особистості в колі родини, навчання В. І. Гошкевича в Київському університеті св. Володимира, де сформувався перше коло інтелектуальних зв'язків ученого з тогочасними провідними істориками.

Другий етап (1890—1928) — «херсонський», під час якого В. І. Гошкевич реалізувався як учений, організатор науки, музейної справи та громадський діяч. За проблемно-хронологічним принципом у межах цього етапу виділяємо кілька періодів.

I. Початок наукової та громадської активності (1890—1905). У цей час дослідник працював секретарем Херсонського губернського статистичного комітету та розпочав наукову діяльність на Півдні України. Саме тоді відбувається соціальне утвердження В. І. Гошкевича в новому регіоні та розширення мережі його наукових комунікацій, зокрема, з Одеським товариством історії і старожитностей, до якого він вступив у 1896 р.

II. Зміщення акцентів у життєвих стратегіях В. Гошкевича (1905—1909) — згортання громадської активності у зв'язку з подіями й поразкою Першої російської революції та зосередження на науковій і науково-організаційній роботі. Цей період пов'язаний зі становленням Археологічного музею Херсонської губернської вченої архівної комісії як наукового та освітнього центру інтелектуального життя Херсонщини.

III. Пік інтелектуальної біографії В. Гошкевича (1909—1917) — на чолі Херсонського міського музею старожитностей та витончених мистецтв, це апогей його наукової творчості. Поступово вчений увійшов до кола провідних археологів-дослідників курганів Південного регіону України. Разом із тим, вивчаючи античні, середньовічні та козацькі пам'ятки, він розширив свої наукові інтереси та збагатив науковий доробок.

IV. Радянський період (1917—1927) пов'язаний із новими соціально-політичними умовами життя в період утвердження радянської влади. Це був чи не найскладніший час у житті В. І. Гошкевича. Загострення політичної ситуації та голод 1921—1923 рр. поставили музей і самого вченого на межу виживання.

*Ключові слова:* В. І. Гошкевич, археологія, Південна Україна, Археологічний музей Херсонського губернського статистичного комітету, Херсонський історично-археологічний музей.

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